76-3-101. Sentencing in accordance with chapter.

(1) A person adjudged guilty of an offense under this code shall be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Penal laws enacted after the effective date of this code shall be classified for sentencing purposes in accordance with this chapter.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-3-102. Designation of offenses.

Offenses are designated as felonies, misdemeanors, or infractions.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-3-103. Felonies classified.

(1) Felonies are classified into four categories:

(a) Capital felonies;

(b) Felonies of the first degree;

(c) Felonies of the second degree;

(d) Felonies of the third degree.

(2) An offense designated as a felony either in this code or in another law, without specification as to punishment or category, is a felony of the third degree.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-3-104. Misdemeanors classified.

(1) Misdemeanors are classified into three categories:

(a) Class A misdemeanors;

(b) Class B misdemeanors;

(c) Class C misdemeanors.

(2) An offense designated a misdemeanor, either in this code or in another law, without specification as to punishment or category, is a class B misdemeanor.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-3-105. Infractions.

(1) Infractions are not classified.

(2) Any offense which is an infraction within this code is expressly designated and any offense defined outside this code which is not designated as a felony or misdemeanor and for which no penalty is specified is an infraction.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-3-201. Definitions -- Sentences or combination of sentences allowed -- Civil penalties.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Conviction" includes a:

(i) judgment of guilt; and

(ii) plea of guilty.

(b) "Criminal activities" means any offense of which the defendant is convicted or any other criminal conduct for which the defendant admits responsibility to the sentencing court with or without an admission of committing the criminal conduct.

(c) "Pecuniary damages" means all special damages, but not general damages, which a person could recover against the defendant in a civil action arising out of the facts or events constituting the defendant's criminal activities and includes the money equivalent of property taken, destroyed, broken, or otherwise harmed, and losses including earnings and medical expenses.

(d) "Restitution" means full, partial, or nominal payment for pecuniary damages to a victim, and payment for expenses to a governmental entity for extradition or transportation and as further defined in Title 77, Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act.

(e) (i) "Victim" means any person or entity, including the Utah Office for Victims of Crime, who the court determines has suffered pecuniary damages as a result of the defendant's criminal activities.

(ii) "Victim" does not include any coparticipant in the defendant's criminal activities.

(2) Within the limits prescribed by this chapter, a court may sentence a person convicted of an offense to any one of the following sentences or combination of them:

(a) to pay a fine;

(b) to removal or disqualification from public or private office;

(c) to probation unless otherwise specifically provided by law;

(d) to imprisonment;

(e) on or after April 27, 1992, to life in prison without parole; or

(f) to death.

(3) (a) This chapter does not deprive a court of authority conferred by law to:

(i) forfeit property;

(ii) dissolve a corporation;

(iii) suspend or cancel a license;

(iv) permit removal of a person from office;

(v) cite for contempt; or

(vi) impose any other civil penalty.

(b) A civil penalty may be included in a sentence.

(4) (a) When a person is convicted of criminal activity that has resulted in pecuniary damages, in addition to any other sentence it may impose, the court shall order that the defendant make restitution to the victims, or for conduct for which the defendant has agreed to make restitution as part of a plea agreement.

(b) In determining whether restitution is appropriate, the court shall follow the criteria and procedures as provided in Title 77, Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act.

(c) In addition to any other sentence the court may impose, the court, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 63M-7-503 and 77-38a-401, shall enter:

(i) a civil judgment for complete restitution for the full amount of expenses paid on behalf of the victim by the Utah Office for Victims of Crime; and

(ii) an order of restitution for restitution payable to the Utah Office for Victims of Crime in the same amount unless otherwise ordered by the court pursuant to Subsection (4)(d).

(d) In determining whether to order that the restitution required under Subsection (4)(c) be reduced or that the defendant be exempted from the restitution, the court shall consider the criteria under Subsections 77-38a-302(5)(c)(i) through (vi) and provide findings of its decision on the record.

(5) (a) In addition to any other sentence the court may impose, and unless otherwise ordered by the court, the defendant shall pay restitution of governmental transportation expenses if the defendant was:

(i) transported pursuant to court order from one county to another within the state at governmental expense to resolve pending criminal charges;

(ii) charged with a felony or a class A, B, or C misdemeanor; and

(iii) convicted of a crime.

(b) The court may not order the defendant to pay restitution of governmental transportation expenses if any of the following apply:

(i) the defendant is charged with an infraction or on a subsequent failure to appear a warrant is issued for an infraction; or

(ii) the defendant was not transported pursuant to a court order.

(c) (i) Restitution of governmental transportation expenses under Subsection (5)(a)(i) shall be calculated according to the following schedule:

(A) $100 for up to 100 miles a defendant is transported;

(B) $200 for 100 up to 200 miles a defendant is transported; and

(C) $350 for 200 miles or more a defendant is transported.

(ii) The schedule of restitution under Subsection (5)(c)(i) applies to each defendant transported regardless of the number of defendants actually transported in a single trip.

(d) If a defendant has been extradited to this state under Title 77, Chapter 30, Extradition, to resolve pending criminal charges and is convicted of criminal activity in the county to which he has been returned, the court may, in addition to any other sentence it may impose, order that the defendant make restitution for costs expended by any governmental entity for the extradition.

(6) (a) In addition to any other sentence the court may impose, and unless otherwise ordered by the court pursuant to Subsection (6)(c), the defendant shall pay restitution to the county for the cost of incarceration and costs of medical care provided to the defendant while in the county correctional facility before and after sentencing if:

(i) the defendant is convicted of criminal activity that results in incarceration in the county correctional facility; and

(ii) (A) the defendant is not a state prisoner housed in a county correctional facility through a contract with the Department of Corrections; or

(B) the reimbursement does not duplicate the reimbursement provided under Section 64-13e-104 if the defendant is a state probationary inmate, as defined in Section 64-13e-102, or a state parole inmate, as defined in Section 64-13e-102.

(b) (i) The costs of incarceration under Subsection (6)(a) are the amount determined by the county correctional facility, but may not exceed the daily inmate incarceration costs and medical and transportation costs for the county correctional facility.

(ii) The costs of incarceration under Subsection (6)(a) do not include expenses incurred by the county correctional facility in providing reasonable accommodation for an inmate qualifying as an individual with a disability as defined and covered by the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12101 through 12213, including medical and mental health treatment for the inmate's disability.

(c) In determining whether to order that the restitution required under this Subsection (6) be reduced or that the defendant be exempted from the restitution, the court shall consider the criteria under Subsections 77-38a-302(5)(c)(i) through (vi) and shall enter the reason for its order on the record.

(d) If on appeal the defendant is found not guilty of the criminal activity under Subsection (6)(a)(i) and that finding is final as defined in Section 76-1-304, the county shall reimburse the defendant for restitution the defendant paid for costs of incarceration under Subsection (6)(a).

Amended by Chapter 74, 2013 General Session

76-3-201.1. Collection of criminal judgment accounts receivable.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Criminal judgment accounts receivable" means any amount due the state arising from a criminal judgment for which payment has not been received by the state agency that is servicing the debt.

(b) "Accounts receivable" includes unpaid fees, overpayments, fines, forfeitures, surcharges, costs, interest, penalties, restitution to victims, third party claims, claims, reimbursement of a reward, and damages.

(2) (a) A criminal judgment account receivable ordered by the court as a result of prosecution for a criminal offense may be collected by any means authorized by law for the collection of a civil judgment.

(b) (i) The court may permit a defendant to pay a criminal judgment account receivable in installments.

(ii) In the district court, if the criminal judgment account receivable is paid in installments, the total amount due shall include all fines, surcharges, postjudgment interest, and fees.

(c) Upon default in the payment of a criminal judgment account receivable or upon default in the payment of any installment of that receivable, the criminal judgment account receivable may be collected as provided in this section or Subsection 77-18-1(9) or (10), and by any means authorized by law for the collection of a civil judgment.

(3) When a defendant defaults in the payment of a criminal judgment account receivable or any installment of that receivable, the court, on motion of the prosecution, victim, or upon its own motion may:

(a) order the defendant to appear and show cause why the default should not

be treated as contempt of court; or

(b) issue a warrant of arrest.

(4) (a) Unless the defendant shows that the default was not attributable to an intentional refusal to obey the order of the court or to a failure to make a good faith effort to make the payment, the court may find that the default constitutes contempt.

(b) Upon a finding of contempt, the court may order the defendant committed until the criminal judgment account receivable, or a specified part of it, is paid.

(5) If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the default is not contempt, the court may enter an order for any of the following or any combination of the following:

(a) require the defendant to pay the criminal judgment account receivable or a specified part of it by a date certain;

(b) restructure the payment schedule;

(c) restructure the installment amount;

(d) except as provided in Section 77-18-8, execute the original sentence of imprisonment;

(e) start the period of probation anew;

(f) except as limited by Subsection (6), convert the criminal judgment account receivable or any part of it to compensatory service;

(g) except as limited by Subsection (6), reduce or revoke the unpaid amount of the criminal judgment account receivable; or

(h) in the court, record the unpaid balance of the criminal judgment account receivable as a civil judgment and transfer the responsibility for collecting the judgment to the Office of State Debt Collection.

(6) In issuing an order under this section, the court may not modify the amount of the judgment of complete restitution.

(7) Whether or not a default constitutes contempt, the court may add to the amount owed the fees established under Subsection 63A-3-502(4)(g) and postjudgment interest.

(8) (a) (i) If a criminal judgment account receivable is past due in a case supervised by the Department of Corrections, the judge shall determine whether to record the unpaid balance of the account receivable as a civil judgment.

(ii) If the judge records the unpaid balance of the account receivable as a civil judgment, the judge shall transfer the responsibility for collecting the judgment to the Office of State Debt Collection.

(b) If a criminal judgment account receivable in a case not supervised by the Department of Corrections is past due, the court may, without a motion or hearing, record the unpaid balance of the criminal judgment account receivable as a civil judgment and transfer the responsibility for collecting the account receivable to the Office of State Debt Collection.

(c) If a criminal judgment account receivable in a case not supervised by the Department of Corrections is more than 90 days past due, the district court shall, without a motion or hearing, record the unpaid balance of the criminal judgment account receivable as a civil judgment and transfer the responsibility for collecting the criminal judgment account receivable to the Office of State Debt Collection.

(9) (a) When a fine, forfeiture, surcharge, cost permitted by statute, fee, or an order of restitution is imposed on a corporation or unincorporated association, the person authorized to make disbursement from the assets of the corporation or association shall pay the obligation from those assets.

(b) Failure to pay the obligation may be held to be contempt under Subsection (3).

(10) The prosecuting attorney may collect restitution in behalf of a victim.

Amended by Chapter 74, 2013 General Session

76-3-202. Paroled persons -- Termination or discharge from sentence -- Time served on parole -- Discretion of Board of Pardons and Parole.

(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), every person committed to the state prison to serve an indeterminate term and later released on parole shall, upon completion of three years on parole outside of confinement and without violation, be terminated from the person's sentence unless the parole is earlier terminated by the Board of Pardons and Parole.

(b) Every person committed to the state prison to serve an indeterminate term and later released on parole on or after July 1, 2008, and who was convicted of any felony offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of these felony offenses, shall complete a term of parole that extends through the expiration of the person's maximum sentence, unless the parole is earlier terminated by the Board of Pardons and Parole.

(2) Every person convicted of a second degree felony for violating Section 76-5-404, forcible sexual abuse, or 76-5-404.1, sexual abuse of a child and aggravated sexual abuse of a child, or attempting, conspiring, or soliciting the commission of a violation of any of those sections, and who is paroled before July 1, 2008, shall, upon completion of 10 years parole outside of confinement and without violation, be terminated from the sentence unless the person is earlier terminated by the Board of Pardons and Parole.

(3) (a) Every person convicted of a first degree felony for committing any offense listed in Subsection (3)(b), or attempting, conspiring, or soliciting the commission of a violation of any of those sections, shall complete a term of lifetime parole outside of confinement and without violation unless the person is earlier terminated by the Board of Pardons and Parole.

(b) The offenses referred to in Subsection (3)(a) are:

(i) Section 76-5-301.1, child kidnapping;

(ii) Subsection 76-5-302(1)(b)(vi), aggravated kidnapping involving a sexual offense;

(iii) Section 76-5-402, rape;

(iv) Section 76-5-402.1, rape of a child;

(v) Section 76-5-402.2, object rape;

(vi) Section 76-5-402.3, object rape of a child;

(vii) Subsection 76-5-403(2), forcible sodomy;

(viii) Section 76-5-403.1, sodomy on a child;

(ix) Section 76-5-404.1, sexual abuse of a child and aggravated sexual abuse of a child; or

(x) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault.

(4) Any person who violates the terms of parole, while serving parole, for any offense under Subsection (1), (2), or (3), shall at the discretion of the Board of Pardons and Parole be recommitted to prison to serve the portion of the balance of the term as determined by the Board of Pardons and Parole, but not to exceed the maximum term.

(5) In order for a parolee convicted on or after May 5, 1997, to be eligible for early termination from parole, the parolee must provide to the Board of Pardons and Parole:

(a) evidence that the parolee has completed high school classwork and has obtained a high school graduation diploma, a GED certificate, or a vocational certificate; or

(b) documentation of the inability to obtain one of the items listed in Subsection (5)(a) because of:

(i) a diagnosed learning disability; or

(ii) other justified cause.

(6) Any person paroled following a former parole revocation may not be discharged from the person's sentence until:

(a) the person has served the applicable period of parole under this section outside of confinement and without violation;

(b) the person's maximum sentence has expired; or

(c) the Board of Pardons and Parole orders the person to be discharged from the sentence.

(7) (a) All time served on parole, outside of confinement and without violation, constitutes service of the total sentence but does not preclude the requirement of serving the applicable period of parole under this section, outside of confinement and without violation.

(b) Any time a person spends outside of confinement after commission of a parole violation does not constitute service of the total sentence unless the person is exonerated at a parole revocation hearing.

(c) (i) Any time a person spends in confinement awaiting a hearing before the Board of Pardons and Parole or a decision by the board concerning revocation of parole constitutes service of the sentence.

(ii) In the case of exoneration by the board, the time spent is included in computing the total parole term.

(8) When any parolee without authority from the Board of Pardons and Parole absents himself from the state or avoids or evades parole supervision, the period of absence, avoidance, or evasion tolls the parole period.

(9) (a) While on parole, time spent in confinement outside the state may not be credited toward the service of any Utah sentence.

(b) Time in confinement outside the state or in the custody of any tribal authority or the United States government for a conviction obtained in another jurisdiction tolls the expiration of the Utah sentence.

(10) This section does not preclude the Board of Pardons and Parole from

paroling or discharging an inmate at any time within the discretion of the Board of Pardons and Parole unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

(11) A parolee sentenced to lifetime parole may petition the Board of Pardons and Parole for termination of lifetime parole.

Amended by Chapter 278, 2013 General Session

76-3-203. Felony conviction -- Indeterminate term of imprisonment.

A person who has been convicted of a felony may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term as follows:

(1) In the case of a felony of the first degree, unless the statute provides otherwise, for a term of not less than five years and which may be for life.

(2) In the case of a felony of the second degree, unless the statute provides otherwise, for a term of not less than one year nor more than 15 years.

(3) In the case of a felony of the third degree, unless the statute provides otherwise, for a term not to exceed five years.

Amended by Chapter 148, 2003 General Session

76-3-203.1. Offenses committed in concert with two or more persons or in relation to a criminal street gang -- Notice -- Enhanced penalties.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Criminal street gang" has the same definition as in Section 76-9-802.

(b) "In concert with two or more persons" means:

(i) the defendant was aided or encouraged by at least two other persons in committing the offense and was aware of this aid or encouragement; and

(ii) each of the other persons:

(A) was physically present; or

(B) participated as a party to any offense listed in Subsection (5).

(c) "In concert with two or more persons" means, regarding intent:

(i) other persons participating as parties need not have the intent to engage in the same offense or degree of offense as the defendant; and

(ii) a minor is a party if the minor's actions would cause the minor to be a party if the minor were an adult.

(2) A person who commits any offense listed in Subsection (5) is subject to an enhanced penalty for the offense as provided in Subsection (4) if the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the person acted:

(a) in concert with two or more persons;

(b) for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang as defined in Section 76-9-802; or

(c) to gain recognition, acceptance, membership, or increased status with a criminal street gang as defined in Section 76-9-802.

(3) The prosecuting attorney, or grand jury if an indictment is returned, shall cause to be subscribed upon the information or indictment notice that the defendant is subject to the enhanced penalties provided under this section.

(4) The enhanced penalty for a:

(a) class B misdemeanor is a class A misdemeanor;

(b) class A misdemeanor is a third degree felony;

(c) third degree felony is a second degree felony;

(d) second degree felony is a first degree felony; and

(e) first degree felony is an indeterminate prison term of not less than five years in addition to the statutory minimum prison term for the offense, and which may be for life.

(5) Offenses referred to in Subsection (2) are:

(a) any criminal violation of the following chapters of Title 58:

(i) Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act;

(ii) Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;

(iii) Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act; or

(iv) Chapter 37c, Utah Controlled Substance Precursor Act;

(b) assault and related offenses under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 1, Assault and Related Offenses;

(c) any criminal homicide offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 2, Criminal Homicide;

(d) kidnapping and related offenses under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 3, Kidnapping, Trafficking, and Smuggling;

(e) any felony sexual offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses;

(f) sexual exploitation of a minor as defined in Section 76-5b-201;

(g) any property destruction offense under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 1, Property Destruction;

(h) burglary, criminal trespass, and related offenses under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 2, Burglary and Criminal Trespass;

(i) robbery and aggravated robbery under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 3, Robbery;

(j) theft and related offenses under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 4, Theft, or Part 6, Retail Theft;

(k) any fraud offense under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 5, except Sections 76-6-504, 76-6-505, 76-6-507, 76-6-508, 76-6-509, 76-6-510, 76-6-511, 76-6-512, 76-6-513, 76-6-514, 76-6-516, 76-6-517, 76-6-518, and 76-6-520;

(l) any offense of obstructing government operations under Title 76, Chapter 8, Part 3, except Sections 76-8-302, 76-8-303, 76-8-304, 76-8-307, 76-8-308, and 76-8-312;

(m) tampering with a witness or other violation of Section 76-8-508;

(n) extortion or bribery to dismiss criminal proceeding as defined in Section 76-8-509;

(o) any explosives offense under Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 3, Explosives;

(p) any weapons offense under Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons;

(q) pornographic and harmful materials and performances offenses under Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 12, Pornographic and Harmful Materials and Performances;

(r) prostitution and related offenses under Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 13, Prostitution;

(s) any violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 15, Bus Passenger Safety Act;

(t) any violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 16, Pattern of Unlawful Activity Act;

(u) communications fraud as defined in Section 76-10-1801;

(v) any violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 19, Money Laundering and Currency Transaction Reporting Act; and

(w) burglary of a research facility as defined in Section 76-10-2002.

(6) It is not a bar to imposing the enhanced penalties under this section that the persons with whom the actor is alleged to have acted in concert are not identified, apprehended, charged, or convicted, or that any of those persons are charged with or convicted of a different or lesser offense.

Amended by Chapter 320, 2011 General Session

76-3-203.2. Definitions -- Use of dangerous weapon in offenses committed on or about school premises -- Enhanced penalties.

(1) (a) As used in this section "on or about school premises" means:

(i) (A) in a public or private elementary or secondary school; or

(B) on the grounds of any of those schools;

(ii) (A) in a public or private institution of higher education; or

(B) on the grounds of a public or private institution of higher education;

(iii) within 1,000 feet of any school, institution, or grounds included in Subsections (1)(a)(i) and (ii); and

(iv) in or on the grounds of a preschool or child care facility.

(b) As used in this section:

(i) "Dangerous weapon" has the same definition as in Section 76-1-601.

(ii) "Educator" means a person who is:

(A) employed by a public school district; and

(B) required to hold a certificate issued by the State Board of Education in order to perform duties of employment.

(iii) "Within the course of employment" means that an educator is providing services or engaging in conduct required by the educator's employer to perform the duties of employment.

(2) A person who, on or about school premises, commits an offense and uses or threatens to use a dangerous weapon, as defined in Section 76-1-601, in the commission of the offense is subject to an enhanced degree of offense as provided in Subsection (4).

(3) (a) A person who commits an offense against an educator when the educator is acting within the course of employment is subject to an enhanced degree of offense as provided in Subsection (4).

(b) As used in Subsection (3)(a), "offense" means:

(i) an offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person; and

(ii) an offense under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 3, Robbery.

(4) If the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, while on or about school premises, commits an offense and in the commission of the offense uses or threatens to use a dangerous weapon, or that the defendant committed an

offense against an educator when the educator was acting within the course of the educator's employment, the enhanced penalty for a:

(a) class B misdemeanor is a class A misdemeanor;

(b) class A misdemeanor is a third degree felony;

(c) third degree felony is a second degree felony; or

(d) second degree felony is a first degree felony.

(5) The enhanced penalty for a first degree felony offense of a convicted person:

(a) is imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and which may be for life, and imposition or execution of the sentence may not be suspended unless the court finds that the interests of justice would be best served and states the specific circumstances justifying the disposition on the record; and

(b) is subject also to the dangerous weapon enhancement provided in Section 76-3-203.8, except for an offense committed under Subsection (3) that does not involve a firearm.

(6) The prosecuting attorney, or grand jury if an indictment is returned, shall provide notice upon the information or indictment that the defendant is subject to the enhanced degree of offense or penalty under Subsection (4) or (5).

(7) In cases where an offense is enhanced under Subsection (4), or under Subsection (5)(a) for an offense committed under Subsection (2) that does not involve a firearm, the convicted person is not subject to the dangerous weapon enhancement in Section 76-3-203.8.

(8) The sentencing enhancement described in this section does not apply if:

(a) the offense for which the person is being sentenced is:

(i) a grievous sexual offense;

(ii) child kidnapping under Section 76-5-301.1;

(iii) aggravated kidnapping under Section 76-5-302; or

(iv) forcible sexual abuse under Section 76-5-404; and

(b) applying the sentencing enhancement provided for in this section would result in a lower maximum penalty than the penalty provided for under the section that describes the offense for which the person is being sentenced.

Amended by Chapter 91, 2011 General Session

76-3-203.3. Penalty for hate crimes -- Civil rights violation.

As used in this section:

(1) "Primary offense" means those offenses provided in Subsection (4).

(2) (a) A person who commits any primary offense with the intent to intimidate or terrorize another person or with reason to believe that his action would intimidate or terrorize that person is subject to Subsection (2)(b).

(b) (i) A class C misdemeanor primary offense is a class B misdemeanor; and

(ii) a class B misdemeanor primary offense is a class A misdemeanor.

(3) "Intimidate or terrorize" means an act which causes the person to fear for his physical safety or damages the property of that person or another. The act must be accompanied with the intent to cause or has the effect of causing a person to

reasonably fear to freely exercise or enjoy any right secured by the Constitution or laws of the state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

(4) Primary offenses referred to in Subsection (1) are the misdemeanor offenses for:

(a) assault and related offenses under Sections 76-5-102, 76-5-102.4, 76-5-106, 76-5-107, and 76-5-108;

(b) any misdemeanor property destruction offense under Sections 76-6-102 and 76-6-104, and Subsection 76-6-106(2)(b);

(c) any criminal trespass offense under Sections 76-6-204 and 76-6-206;

(d) any misdemeanor theft offense under Section 76-6-412;

(e) any offense of obstructing government operations under Sections 76-8-301, 76-8-302, 76-8-304, 76-8-305, 76-8-306, 76-8-307, 76-8-308, and 76-8-313;

(f) any offense of interfering or intending to interfere with activities of colleges and universities under Title 76, Chapter 8, Part 7, Colleges and Universities;

(g) any misdemeanor offense against public order and decency as defined in Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 1, Breaches of the Peace and Related Offenses;

(h) any telephone abuse offense under Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 2, Telephone Abuse;

(i) any cruelty to animals offense under Section 76-9-301; and

(j) any weapons offense under Section 76-10-506.

(5) This section does not affect or limit any individual's constitutional right to the lawful expression of free speech or other recognized rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Amended by Chapter 229, 2007 General Session

76-3-203.4. Hate crimes -- Aggravating factors.

(1) The sentencing judge or the Board of Pardons and Parole shall consider in their deliberations as an aggravating factor the public harm resulting from the commission of the offense, including the degree to which the offense is likely to incite community unrest or cause members of the community to reasonably fear for their physical safety or to freely exercise or enjoy any right secured by the Constitution or laws of the state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

(2) The sentencing judge or the Board of Pardons and Parole shall also consider whether the penalty for the offense is already increased by other existing provisions of law.

(3) This section does not affect or limit any individual's constitutional right to the lawful expression of free speech or other recognized rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Enacted by Chapter 184, 2006 General Session

76-3-203.5. Habitual violent offender -- Definition -- Procedure -- Penalty.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Felony" means any violation of a criminal statute of the state, any other

state, the United States, or any district, possession, or territory of the United States for which the maximum punishment the offender may be subjected to exceeds one year in prison.

(b) "Habitual violent offender" means a person convicted within the state of any violent felony and who on at least two previous occasions has been convicted of a violent felony and committed to either prison in Utah or an equivalent correctional institution of another state or of the United States either at initial sentencing or after revocation of probation.

(c) "Violent felony" means:

(i) any of the following offenses, or any attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any of the following offenses punishable as a felony:

(A) aggravated arson, arson, knowingly causing a catastrophe, and criminal mischief, Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 1, Property Destruction;

(B) assault by prisoner, Section 76-5-102.5;

(C) disarming a police officer, Section 76-5-102.8;

(D) aggravated assault, Section 76-5-103;

(E) aggravated assault by prisoner, Section 76-5-103.5;

(F) mayhem, Section 76-5-105;

(G) stalking, Subsection 76-5-106.5(2) or (3);

(H) threat of terrorism, Section 76-5-107.3;

(I) child abuse, Subsection 76-5-109(2)(a) or (b);

(J) commission of domestic violence in the presence of a child, Section 76-5-109.1;

(K) abuse or neglect of a child with a disability, Section 76-5-110;

(L) abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, Section 76-5-111;

(M) endangerment of a child or vulnerable adult, Section 76-5-112.5;

(N) criminal homicide offenses under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 2, Criminal Homicide;

(O) kidnapping, child kidnapping, and aggravated kidnapping under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 3, Kidnapping, Trafficking, and Smuggling;

(P) rape, Section 76-5-402;

(Q) rape of a child, Section 76-5-402.1;

(R) object rape, Section 76-5-402.2;

(S) object rape of a child, Section 76-5-402.3;

(T) forcible sodomy, Section 76-5-403;

(U) sodomy on a child, Section 76-5-403.1;

(V) forcible sexual abuse, Section 76-5-404;

(W) aggravated sexual abuse of a child or sexual abuse of a child, Section 76-5-404.1;

(X) aggravated sexual assault, Section 76-5-405;

(Y) sexual exploitation of a minor, Section 76-5b-201;

(Z) sexual exploitation of a vulnerable adult, Section 76-5b-202;

(AA) aggravated burglary and burglary of a dwelling under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 2, Burglary and Criminal Trespass;

(BB) aggravated robbery and robbery under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 3,

Robbery;

(CC) theft by extortion under Subsection 76-6-406(2)(a) or (b);

(DD) tampering with a witness under Subsection 76-8-508(1);

(EE) retaliation against a witness, victim, or informant under Section 76-8-508.3;

(FF) tampering with a juror under Subsection 76-8-508.5(2)(c);

(GG) extortion to dismiss a criminal proceeding under Section 76-8-509 if by any threat or by use of force theft by extortion has been committed pursuant to Subsections 76-6-406(2)(a), (b), and (i);

(HH) possession, use, or removal of explosive, chemical, or incendiary devices under Subsections 76-10-306(3) through (6);

(II) unlawful delivery of explosive, chemical, or incendiary devices under Section 76-10-307;

(JJ) purchase or possession of a dangerous weapon or handgun by a restricted person under Section 76-10-503;

(KK) unlawful discharge of a firearm under Section 76-10-508;

(LL) aggravated exploitation of prostitution under Subsection 76-10-1306(1)(a);

(MM) bus hijacking under Section 76-10-1504; and

(NN) discharging firearms and hurling missiles under Section 76-10-1505; or

(ii) any felony violation of a criminal statute of any other state, the United States, or any district, possession, or territory of the United States which would constitute a violent felony as defined in this Subsection (1) if committed in this state.

(2) If a person is convicted in this state of a violent felony by plea or by verdict and the trier of fact determines beyond a reasonable doubt that the person is a habitual violent offender under this section, the penalty for a:

(a) third degree felony is as if the conviction were for a first degree felony;

(b) second degree felony is as if the conviction were for a first degree felony; or

(c) first degree felony remains the penalty for a first degree penalty except:

(i) the convicted person is not eligible for probation; and

(ii) the Board of Pardons and Parole shall consider that the convicted person is a habitual violent offender as an aggravating factor in determining the length of incarceration.

(3) (a) The prosecuting attorney, or grand jury if an indictment is returned, shall provide notice in the information or indictment that the defendant is subject to punishment as a habitual violent offender under this section. Notice shall include the case number, court, and date of conviction or commitment of any case relied upon by the prosecution.

(b) (i) The defendant shall serve notice in writing upon the prosecutor if the defendant intends to deny that:

(A) the defendant is the person who was convicted or committed;

(B) the defendant was represented by counsel or had waived counsel; or

(C) the defendant's plea was understandingly or voluntarily entered.

(ii) The notice of denial shall be served not later than five days prior to trial and shall state in detail the defendant's contention regarding the previous conviction and commitment.

(4) (a) If the defendant enters a denial under Subsection (3)(b) and if the case is

tried to a jury, the jury may not be told, until after it returns its verdict on the underlying felony charge, of the:

(i) defendant's previous convictions for violent felonies, except as otherwise provided in the Utah Rules of Evidence; or

(ii) allegation against the defendant of being a habitual violent offender.

(b) If the jury's verdict is guilty, the defendant shall be tried regarding the allegation of being an habitual violent offender by the same jury, if practicable, unless the defendant waives the jury, in which case the allegation shall be tried immediately to the court.

(c) (i) Before or at the time of sentencing the trier of fact shall determine if this section applies.

(ii) The trier of fact shall consider any evidence presented at trial and the prosecution and the defendant shall be afforded an opportunity to present any necessary additional evidence.

(iii) Before sentencing under this section, the trier of fact shall determine whether this section is applicable beyond a reasonable doubt.

(d) If any previous conviction and commitment is based upon a plea of guilty or no contest, there is a rebuttable presumption that the conviction and commitment were regular and lawful in all respects if the conviction and commitment occurred after January 1, 1970. If the conviction and commitment occurred prior to January 1, 1970, the burden is on the prosecution to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant was then represented by counsel or had lawfully waived the right to have counsel present, and that the defendant's plea was understandingly and voluntarily entered.

(e) If the trier of fact finds this section applicable, the court shall enter that specific finding on the record and shall indicate in the order of judgment and commitment that the defendant has been found by the trier of fact to be a habitual violent offender and is sentenced under this section.

(5) (a) The sentencing enhancement provisions of Section 76-3-407 supersede the provisions of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (5)(a), the "violent felony" offense defined in Subsection (1)(c) shall include any felony sexual offense violation of Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, to determine if the convicted person is a habitual violent offender.

(6) The sentencing enhancement described in this section does not apply if:

(a) the offense for which the person is being sentenced is:

(i) a grievous sexual offense;

(ii) child kidnapping, Section 76-5-301.1;

(iii) aggravated kidnapping, Section 76-5-302; or

(iv) forcible sexual abuse, Section 76-5-404; and

(b) applying the sentencing enhancement provided for in this section would result in a lower maximum penalty than the penalty provided for under the section that describes the offense for which the person is being sentenced.

Amended by Chapter 278, 2013 General Session

76-3-203.6. Enhanced penalty for certain offenses committed by prisoner.

(1) As used in this section, "serving a sentence" means a prisoner is sentenced and committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections, the sentence has not been terminated or voided, and the prisoner:

(a) has not been paroled; or

(b) is in custody after arrest for a parole violation.

(2) If the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that a prisoner serving a sentence for a capital felony or a first degree felony commits any offense listed in Subsection (3), the court shall sentence the defendant to life in prison without parole. However, the court may sentence the defendant to an indeterminate prison term of not less than 20 years and which may be for life if the court finds that the interests of justice would best be served and states the specific circumstances justifying the disposition on the record.

(3) Offenses referred to in Subsection (2) are:

(a) aggravated assault, Subsection 76-5-103(2);

(b) mayhem, Section 76-5-105;

(c) attempted murder, Section 76-5-203;

(d) kidnapping, Section 76-5-301;

(e) child kidnapping, Section 76-5-301.1;

(f) aggravated kidnapping, Section 76-5-302;

(g) rape, Section 76-5-402;

(h) rape of a child, Section 76-5-402.1;

(i) object rape, Section 76-5-402.2;

(j) object rape of a child, Section 76-5-402.3;

(k) forcible sodomy, Section 76-5-403;

(l) sodomy on a child, Section 76-5-403.1;

(m) aggravated sexual abuse of a child, Section 76-5-404.1;

(n) aggravated sexual assault, Section 76-5-405;

(o) aggravated arson, Section 76-6-103;

(p) aggravated burglary, Section 76-6-203; and

(q) aggravated robbery, Section 76-6-302.

(4) The sentencing enhancement described in this section does not apply if:

(a) the offense for which the person is being sentenced is:

(i) a grievous sexual offense;

(ii) child kidnapping, Section 76-5-301.1; or

(iii) aggravated kidnapping, Section 76-5-302; and

(b) applying the sentencing enhancement provided for in this section would result in a lower maximum penalty than the penalty provided for under the section that describes the offense for which the person is being sentenced.

Amended by Chapter 339, 2007 General Session

76-3-203.7. Increase of sentence for violent felony if body armor used.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Body armor" means any material designed or intended to provide bullet

penetration resistance or protection from bodily injury caused by a dangerous weapon.

(b) "Dangerous weapon" has the same definition as in Section 76-1-601.

(c) "Violent felony" has the same definition as in Section 76-3-203.5.

(2) A person convicted of a violent felony may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term, as provided in Section 76-3-203, but if the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant used, carried, or possessed a dangerous weapon and also used or wore body armor, with the intent to facilitate the commission of the violent felony, and the violent felony is:

(a) a first degree felony, the court shall sentence the person convicted for a term of not less than six years, and which may be for life;

(b) a second degree felony, the court shall sentence the person convicted for a term of not less than two years nor more than 15 years, and the court may sentence the person convicted for a term of not less than two years nor more than 20 years; and

(c) a third degree felony, the court shall sentence the person convicted for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years, and the court may sentence the person convicted for a term of not less than one year nor more than 10 years.

(3) The sentencing enhancement described in this section does not apply if:

(a) the offense for which the person is being sentenced is:

(i) a grievous sexual offense;

(ii) child kidnapping, Section 76-5-301.1;

(iii) aggravated kidnapping, Section 76-5-302; or

(iv) forcible sexual abuse, Section 76-5-404; and

(b) applying the sentencing enhancement provided for in this section would result in a lower maximum penalty than the penalty provided for under the section that describes the offense for which the person is being sentenced.

Amended by Chapter 339, 2007 General Session

76-3-203.8. Increase of sentence if dangerous weapon used.

(1) As used in this section, "dangerous weapon" has the same definition as in Section 76-1-601.

(2) If the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that a dangerous weapon was used in the commission or furtherance of a felony, the court:

(a) (i) shall increase by one year the minimum term of the sentence applicable by law; and

(ii) if the minimum term applicable by law is zero, shall set the minimum term as one year; and

(b) may increase by five years the maximum sentence applicable by law in the case of a felony of the second or third degree.

(3) A defendant who is a party to a felony offense shall be sentenced to the increases in punishment provided in Subsection (2) if the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that:

(a) a dangerous weapon was used in the commission or furtherance of the felony; and

(b) the defendant knew that the dangerous weapon was present.

(4) If the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that a person has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a felony in which a dangerous weapon was used in the commission of or furtherance of the felony and that person is subsequently convicted of another felony in which a dangerous weapon was used in the commission of or furtherance of the felony, the court shall, in addition to any other sentence imposed including those in Subsection (2), impose an indeterminate prison term to be not less than five nor more than 10 years to run consecutively and not concurrently.

Amended by Chapter 276, 2004 General Session

76-3-203.9. Violent offense committed in presence of a child -- Aggravating factor.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "In the presence of a child" means:

(i) in the physical presence of a child younger than 14 years of age; or

(ii) having knowledge that a child younger than 14 years of age is present and may see or hear a violent criminal offense.

(b) "Violent criminal offense" means any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of violence or physical harm, or any attempt to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm.

(2) The sentencing judge or the Board of Pardons and Parole shall consider as an aggravating factor in their deliberations that the defendant committed the violent criminal offense in the presence of a child.

(3) The sentencing judge or the Board of Pardons and Parole shall also consider whether the penalty for the offense is already increased by other existing provisions of law.

(4) This section does not affect or limit any individual's constitutional right to the lawful expression of free speech or other recognized rights secured by the Constitution or laws of Utah or by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

(5) This section does not affect or restrict the exercise of judicial discretion under any other provision of Utah law.

Enacted by Chapter 347, 2007 General Session

76-3-203.10. Violent offense committed in presence of a child -- Penalties.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "In the presence of a child" means:

(i) in the physical presence of a child younger than 14 years of age; and

(ii) having knowledge that the child is present and may see or hear the commission of a violent criminal offense.

(b) "Violent criminal offense" means any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of violence or physical harm, or any attempt to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm that is not a domestic violence offense as defined in Section 77-36-1.

(2) A person commits a violent criminal offense in the presence of a child if the

person:

(a) commits or attempts to commit criminal homicide, as defined in Section 76-5-201, against a third party in the presence of a child;

(b) intentionally causes or attempts to cause serious bodily injury to a third party or uses a dangerous weapon, as defined in Section 76-1-601, or other means or force likely to produce death or serious bodily injury, against a third party in the presence of a child; or

(c) under circumstances not amounting to a violation of Subsection (2)(a) or (b), commits a violent criminal offense in the presence of a child.

(3) A person who violates Subsection (2) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Enacted by Chapter 359, 2010 General Session

76-3-203.11. Reporting an overdose -- Mitigating factor.

It is a mitigating factor in sentencing for an offense under Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, that the person:

(1) reasonably believes that the person or another person is experiencing an overdose event due to the ingestion, injection, inhalation, or other introduction into the human body of a controlled substance or other substance;

(2) reports in good faith the overdose event to a medical provider, an emergency medical service provider as defined in Section 26-8a-102, a law enforcement officer, a 911 emergency call system, or an emergency dispatch system, or the person is the subject of a report made under this section;

(3) provides in the report under Subsection (2) a functional description of the location of the actual overdose event that facilitates responding to the person experiencing the overdose event;

(4) remains at the location of the person experiencing the overdose event until a responding law enforcement officer or emergency medical service provider arrives, or remains at the medical care facility where the person experiencing an overdose event is located until a responding law enforcement officer arrives;

(5) cooperates with the responding medical provider, emergency medical service provider, and law enforcement officer, including providing information regarding the person experiencing the overdose event and any substances the person may have injected, inhaled, or otherwise introduced into the person's body; and

(6) committed the offense in the same course of events from which the reported overdose arose.

Enacted by Chapter 19, 2014 General Session

76-3-204. Misdemeanor conviction -- Term of imprisonment.

A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor may be sentenced to imprisonment as follows:

(1) In the case of a class A misdemeanor, for a term not exceeding one year;

(2) In the case of a class B misdemeanor, for a term not exceeding six months;

(3) In the case of a class C misdemeanor, for a term not exceeding 90 days.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-3-205. Infraction conviction -- Fine, forfeiture, and disqualification.

(1) A person convicted of an infraction may not be imprisoned but may be subject to a fine, forfeiture, and disqualification, or any combination.

(2) Whenever a person is convicted of an infraction and no punishment is specified, the person may be fined as for a class C misdemeanor.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-3-206. Capital felony -- Penalties.

(1) A person who has pled guilty to or been convicted of a capital felony shall be sentenced in accordance with Section 76-3-207. That sentence shall be death, an indeterminate prison term of not less than 25 years and which may be for life, or, on or after April 27, 1992, life in prison without parole.

(2) (a) The judgment of conviction and sentence of death is subject to automatic review by the Utah State Supreme Court within 60 days after certification by the sentencing court of the entire record unless time is extended an additional period not to exceed 30 days by the Utah State Supreme Court for good cause shown.

(b) The review by the Utah State Supreme Court has priority over all other cases and shall be heard in accordance with rules promulgated by the Utah State Supreme Court.

Amended by Chapter 76, 2009 General Session

76-3-207. Capital felony -- Sentencing proceeding.

(1) (a) When a defendant has pled guilty to or been found guilty of a capital felony, there shall be further proceedings before the court or jury on the issue of sentence.

(b) In the case of a plea of guilty to a capital felony, the sentencing proceedings shall be conducted before a jury or, upon request of the defendant and with the approval of the court and the consent of the prosecution, by the court which accepted the plea.

(c) (i) When a defendant has been found guilty of a capital felony, the proceedings shall be conducted before the court or jury which found the defendant guilty, provided the defendant may waive hearing before the jury with the approval of the court and the consent of the prosecution, in which event the hearing shall be before the court.

(ii) If circumstances make it impossible or impractical to reconvene the same jury for the sentencing proceedings, the court may dismiss that jury and convene a new jury for the proceedings.

(d) If a retrial of the sentencing proceedings is necessary as a consequence of a remand from an appellate court, the sentencing authority shall be determined as provided in Subsection (6).

(2) (a) In capital sentencing proceedings, evidence may be presented on:

(i) the nature and circumstances of the crime;

(ii) the defendant's character, background, history, and mental and physical condition;

(iii) the victim and the impact of the crime on the victim's family and community without comparison to other persons or victims; and

(iv) any other facts in aggravation or mitigation of the penalty that the court considers relevant to the sentence.

(b) Any evidence the court considers to have probative force may be received regardless of its admissibility under the exclusionary rules of evidence. The state's attorney and the defendant shall be permitted to present argument for or against the sentence of death.

(3) Aggravating circumstances include those outlined in Section 76-5-202.

(4) Mitigating circumstances include:

(a) the defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity;

(b) the homicide was committed while the defendant was under the influence of mental or emotional disturbance;

(c) the defendant acted under duress or under the domination of another person;

(d) at the time of the homicide, the capacity of the defendant to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirement of law was impaired as a result of a mental condition, intoxication, or influence of drugs, except that "mental condition" under this Subsection (4)(d) does not mean an abnormality manifested primarily by repeated criminal conduct;

(e) the youth of the defendant at the time of the crime;

(f) the defendant was an accomplice in the homicide committed by another person and the defendant's participation was relatively minor; and

(g) any other fact in mitigation of the penalty.

(5) (a) The court or jury, as the case may be, shall retire to consider the penalty. Except as provided in Subsection 76-3-207.5(2), in all proceedings before a jury, under this section, it shall be instructed as to the punishment to be imposed upon a unanimous decision for death and that the penalty of either an indeterminate prison term of not less than 25 years and which may be for life or life in prison without parole, shall be imposed if a unanimous decision for death is not found.

(b) The death penalty shall only be imposed if, after considering the totality of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the jury is persuaded beyond a reasonable doubt that total aggravation outweighs total mitigation, and is further persuaded, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the imposition of the death penalty is justified and appropriate in the circumstances. If the jury reports unanimous agreement to impose the sentence of death, the court shall discharge the jury and shall impose the sentence of death.

(c) If the jury is unable to reach a unanimous decision imposing the sentence of death, the jury shall then determine whether the penalty of life in prison without parole shall be imposed, except as provided in Subsection 76-3-207.5(2). The penalty of life in prison without parole shall only be imposed if the jury determines that the sentence

of life in prison without parole is appropriate. If the jury reports agreement by 10 jurors or more to impose the sentence of life in prison without parole, the court shall discharge the jury and shall impose the sentence of life in prison without parole. If 10 jurors or more do not agree upon a sentence of life in prison without parole, the court shall discharge the jury and impose an indeterminate prison term of not less than 25 years and which may be for life.

(d) If the defendant waives hearing before the jury as to sentencing, with the approval of the court and the consent of the prosecution, the court shall determine the appropriate penalty according to the standards of Subsections (5)(b) and (c).

(e) If the defendant is sentenced to more than one term of life in prison with or without the possibility of parole, or in addition to a sentence of life in prison with or without the possibility of parole the defendant is sentenced for other offenses which result in terms of imprisonment, the judge shall determine whether the terms of imprisonment shall be imposed as concurrent or consecutive sentences in accordance with Section 76-3-401.

(6) Upon any appeal by the defendant where the sentence is of death, the appellate court, if it finds prejudicial error in the sentencing proceeding only, may set aside the sentence of death and remand the case to the trial court for new sentencing proceedings to the extent necessary to correct the error or errors. An error in the sentencing proceedings may not result in the reversal of the conviction of a capital felony. In cases of remand for new sentencing proceedings, all exhibits and a transcript of all testimony and other evidence properly admitted in the prior trial and sentencing proceedings are admissible in the new sentencing proceedings, and if the sentencing proceeding was before a:

(a) jury, a new jury shall be impaneled for the new sentencing proceeding unless the defendant waives the hearing before the jury with the approval of the court and the consent of the prosecution, in which case the proceeding shall be held according to Subsection (6)(b) or (c), as applicable;

(b) judge, the original trial judge shall conduct the new sentencing proceeding; or

(c) judge, and the original trial judge is unable or unavailable to conduct a new sentencing proceeding, then another judge shall be designated to conduct the new sentencing proceeding, and the new proceeding will be before a jury unless the defendant waives the hearing before the jury with the approval of the court and the consent of the prosecution.

(7) If the penalty of death is held to be unconstitutional by the Utah Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced to death for a capital felony shall cause the person to be brought before the court, and the court shall sentence the person to life in prison without parole.

(8) (a) If the appellate court's final decision regarding any appeal of a sentence of death precludes the imposition of the death penalty due to mental retardation or subaverage general intellectual functioning under Section 77-15a-101, the court having jurisdiction over a defendant previously sentenced to death for a capital felony shall cause the defendant to be brought before the sentencing court, and the court shall sentence the defendant to life in prison without parole.

(b) If the appellate court precludes the imposition of the death penalty under Subsection (8)(a), but the appellate court finds that sentencing the defendant to life in prison without parole is likely to result in a manifest injustice, it may remand the case to the sentencing court for further sentencing proceedings to determine if the defendant should serve a sentence of life in prison without parole or an indeterminate prison term of not less than 25 years and which may be for life.

Amended by Chapter 373, 2010 General Session

76-3-207.5. Applicability -- Effect on sentencing -- Options of offenders.

(1) (a) The sentencing option of life without parole provided in Sections 76-3-201 and 76-3-207 applies only to those capital felonies for which the offender is sentenced on or after April 27, 1992.

(b) The sentencing option of life without parole provided in Sections 76-3-201 and 76-3-207 has no effect on sentences imposed in capital cases prior to April 27, 1992.

(2) An offender, who commits a capital felony prior to April 27, 1992, but is sentenced on or after April 27, 1992, shall be given the option, prior to a sentencing hearing pursuant to Section 76-3-207, to proceed either under the law which was in effect at the time the offense was committed or under the additional sentencing option of life in prison without parole provided in Sections 76-3-201 and 76-3-207.

Amended by Chapter 209, 2001 General Session

76-3-207.7. First degree felony aggravated murder -- Noncapital felony -- Penalties -- Sentenced by court.

(1) A person who has pled guilty to or been convicted of first degree felony aggravated murder under Section 76-5-202 shall be sentenced by the court.

(2) The sentence under this section shall be life in prison without parole or an indeterminate prison term of not less than 25 years and which may be for life.

Amended by Chapter 76, 2009 General Session

76-3-208. Imprisonment -- Custodial authorities.

(1) Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall be committed to the following custodial authorities:

(a) felony commitments shall be to the Utah State Prison;

(b) (i) class A misdemeanor commitments shall be to the jail, or other facility designated by the town, city, or county where the defendant was convicted, unless the defendant is also serving a felony commitment at the Utah State Prison at the commencement of the class A misdemeanor conviction, in which case, the class A misdemeanor commitment shall be to the Utah State Prison for an indeterminate term not to exceed one year; and

(ii) the court may not order the imprisonment of a defendant to the Utah State Prison for a fixed term or other term that is inconsistent with this section and Section

77-18-4; and

(c) all other misdemeanor commitments shall be to the jail or other facility designated by the town, city or county where the defendant was convicted.

(2) Custodial authorities may place a prisoner in a facility other than the one to which the prisoner was committed when:

(a) it does not have space to accommodate the prisoner; or

(b) the security of the institution or inmate requires it.

Amended by Chapter 56, 2011 General Session

76-3-301. Fines of persons.

(1) A person convicted of an offense may be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding:

(a) $10,000 for a felony conviction of the first degree or second degree;

(b) $5,000 for a felony conviction of the third degree;

(c) $2,500 for a class A misdemeanor conviction;

(d) $1,000 for a class B misdemeanor conviction;

(e) $750 for a class C misdemeanor conviction or infraction conviction; and

(f) any greater amounts specifically authorized by statute.

(2) This section does not apply to a corporation, association, partnership, government, or governmental instrumentality.

Amended by Chapter 291, 1995 General Session

76-3-301.5. Uniform fine schedule -- Judicial Council.

(1) The Judicial Council shall establish a uniform recommended fine schedule for each offense under Subsection 76-3-301(1).

(a) The fine for each offense shall proportionally reflect the seriousness of the offense and other factors as determined in writing by the Judicial Council.

(b) The schedule shall be reviewed annually by the Judicial Council.

(c) The fines shall be collected under Section 77-18-1.

(2) The schedule shall incorporate:

(a) criteria for determining aggravating and mitigating circumstances; and

(b) guidelines for enhancement or reduction of the fine, based on aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

(3) Presentence investigation reports shall include documentation of aggravating and mitigating circumstances as determined under the criteria, and a recommended fine under the schedule.

(4) The Judicial Council shall also establish a separate uniform recommended fine schedule for the juvenile court and by rule provide for its implementation.

(5) This section does not prohibit the court from in its discretion imposing no fine, or a fine in any amount up to and including the maximum fine, for the offense.

Enacted by Chapter 152, 1988 General Session

76-3-302. Fines of corporations, associations, partnerships, or government instrumentalities.

A corporation, association, partnership, or governmental instrumentality shall pay a fine for an offense defined in this code for which no special corporate fine is specified. The fine shall not exceed:

(1) $20,000 for a felony conviction;

(2) $10,000 for a class A misdemeanor conviction;

(3) $5,000 for a class B misdemeanor conviction; and

(4) $1,000 for a class C misdemeanor conviction or for an infraction conviction.

Amended by Chapter 291, 1995 General Session

76-3-303. Additional sanctions against corporation or association -- Advertising of conviction -- Disqualification of officer.

(1) When a corporation or association is convicted of an offense, the court may, in addition to or in lieu of imposing other authorized sanctions, require the corporation or association to give appropriate publicity of the conviction by notice to the class or classes of persons or section of the public interested in or affected by the conviction, by advertising in designated areas, or by designated media or otherwise.

(2) When an executive or high managerial officer of a corporation or association is convicted of an offense committed in furtherance of the affairs of the corporation or association, the court may include in the sentence an order disqualifying him from exercising similar functions in the same or other corporations or associations for a period of not exceeding five years if it finds the scope or willfulness of his illegal actions make it dangerous or inadvisable for such functions to be entrusted to him.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-3-401. Concurrent or consecutive sentences -- Limitations -- Definition.

(1) A court shall determine, if a defendant has been adjudged guilty of more than one felony offense, whether to impose concurrent or consecutive sentences for the offenses. The court shall state on the record and shall indicate in the order of judgment and commitment:

(a) if the sentences imposed are to run concurrently or consecutively to each other; and

(b) if the sentences before the court are to run concurrently or consecutively with any other sentences the defendant is already serving.

(2) In determining whether state offenses are to run concurrently or consecutively, the court shall consider the gravity and circumstances of the offenses, the number of victims, and the history, character, and rehabilitative needs of the defendant.

(3) The court shall order that sentences for state offenses run consecutively if the later offense is committed while the defendant is imprisoned or on parole, unless the court finds and states on the record that consecutive sentencing would be inappropriate.

(4) If a written order of commitment does not clearly state whether the sentences are to run consecutively or concurrently, the Board of Pardons and Parole shall request clarification from the court. Upon receipt of the request, the court shall enter a clarified order of commitment stating whether the sentences are to run consecutively or concurrently.

(5) A court may impose consecutive sentences for offenses arising out of a single criminal episode as defined in Section 76-1-401.

(6) (a) If a court imposes consecutive sentences, the aggregate maximum of all sentences imposed may not exceed 30 years imprisonment, except as provided under Subsection (6)(b).

(b) The limitation under Subsection (6)(a) does not apply if:

(i) an offense for which the defendant is sentenced authorizes the death penalty or a maximum sentence of life imprisonment; or

(ii) the defendant is convicted of an additional offense based on conduct which occurs after his initial sentence or sentences are imposed.

(7) The limitation in Subsection (6)(a) applies if a defendant:

(a) is sentenced at the same time for more than one offense;

(b) is sentenced at different times for one or more offenses, all of which were committed prior to imposition of the defendant's initial sentence; or

(c) has already been sentenced by a court of this state other than the present sentencing court or by a court of another state or federal jurisdiction, and the conduct giving rise to the present offense did not occur after his initial sentencing by any other court.

(8) When the limitation of Subsection (6)(a) applies, determining the effect of consecutive sentences and the manner in which they shall be served, the Board of Pardons and Parole shall treat the defendant as though he has been committed for a single term that consists of the aggregate of the validly imposed prison terms as follows:

(a) if the aggregate maximum term exceeds the 30-year limitation, the maximum sentence is considered to be 30 years; and

(b) when indeterminate sentences run consecutively, the minimum term, if any, constitutes the aggregate of the validly imposed minimum terms.

(9) When a sentence is imposed or sentences are imposed to run concurrently with the other or with a sentence presently being served, the term that provides the longer remaining imprisonment constitutes the time to be served.

(10) This section may not be construed to restrict the number or length of individual consecutive sentences that may be imposed or to affect the validity of any sentence so imposed, but only to limit the length of sentences actually served under the commitments.

(11) This section may not be construed to limit the authority of a court to impose consecutive sentences in misdemeanor cases.

(12) As used in this section, "imprisoned" means sentenced and committed to a secure correctional facility as defined in Section 64-13-1, the sentence has not been terminated or voided, and the person is not on parole, regardless of where the person is located.

Amended by Chapter 129, 2002 General Session

76-3-402. Conviction of lower degree of offense -- Procedure and limitations.

(1) If at the time of sentencing the court, having regard to the nature and circumstances of the offense of which the defendant was found guilty and to the history and character of the defendant, and after having given any victims present at the sentencing and the prosecuting attorney an opportunity to be heard, concludes it would be unduly harsh to record the conviction as being for that degree of offense established by statute, the court may enter a judgment of conviction for the next lower degree of offense and impose sentence accordingly.

(2) If the court suspends the execution of the sentence and places the defendant on probation, whether or not the defendant is committed to jail as a condition of probation, the court may enter a judgment of conviction for the next lower degree of offense:

(a) after the defendant has been successfully discharged from probation;

(b) upon motion and notice to the prosecuting attorney;

(c) after reasonable effort has been made by the prosecuting attorney to provide notice to any victims;

(d) after a hearing if requested by either party under Subsection (2)(c); and

(e) if the court finds entering a judgment of conviction for the next lower degree of offense is in the interest of justice.

(3) (a) An offense may be reduced only one degree under this section, whether the reduction is entered under Subsection (1) or (2), unless the prosecutor specifically agrees in writing or on the court record that the offense may be reduced two degrees.

(b) In no case may an offense be reduced under this section by more than two degrees.

(4) This section does not preclude any person from obtaining or being granted an expungement of his record as provided by law.

(5) The court may not enter judgment for a conviction for a lower degree of offense if:

(a) the reduction is specifically precluded by law; or

(b) if any unpaid balance remains on court ordered restitution for the offense for which the reduction is sought.

(6) When the court enters judgment for a lower degree of offense under this section, the actual title of the offense for which the reduction is made may not be altered.

(7) (a) A person may not obtain a reduction under this section of a conviction that requires the person to register as a sex offender until the registration requirements under Title 77, Chapter 41, Sex and Kidnap Offender Registry, have expired.

(b) A person required to register as a sex offender for the person's lifetime under Subsection 77-41-105(3)(c) may not be granted a reduction of the conviction for the offense or offenses that require the person to register as a sex offender.

(8) As used in this section, "next lower degree of offense" includes an offense

regarding which:

(a) a statutory enhancement is charged in the information or indictment that would increase either the maximum or the minimum sentence; and

(b) the court removes the statutory enhancement pursuant to this section.

Amended by Chapter 145, 2012 General Session

76-3-403. Credit for good behavior against jail sentence for misdemeanors and certain felonies.

In any commitment for incarceration in a county jail or detention facility, other than the Utah State Prison, the custodial authority may in its discretion and upon good behavior of the inmate allow up to 10 days credit against the sentence to be served for every 30 days served or up to two days credit for every 10 days served when the period to be served is less than 30 days if:

(1) the incarceration is for a misdemeanor offense, and the sentencing judge has not entered an order to the contrary; or

(2) the incarceration is part of a probation agreement for a felony offense, and the sentencing district judge has not entered an order to the contrary.

Amended by Chapter 91, 1998 General Session

76-3-403.5. Work or school release from county jail or facility -- Conditions.

When an inmate is incarcerated in a county jail or in a detention facility, the custodial authority may, in accordance with the release policy of the facility, allow the inmate to work outside of the jail or facility as part of a jail or facility supervised work detail, to seek or work at employment, or to attend an educational institution, if the inmate's incarceration:

(1) is not for an offense for which release is prohibited under state law; and

(2) (a) is for a misdemeanor offense, and the sentencing judge has not entered an order prohibiting release under this section; or

(b) is part of a probation agreement for a felony offense, and the sentencing district judge has not entered an order prohibiting release under this section.

Amended by Chapter 148, 2007 General Session

76-3-405. Limitation on sentence where conviction or prior sentence set aside.

(1) Where a conviction or sentence has been set aside on direct review or on collateral attack, the court shall not impose a new sentence for the same offense or for a different offense based on the same conduct which is more severe than the prior sentence less the portion of the prior sentence previously satisfied.

(2) This section does not apply when:

(a) the increased sentence is based on facts which were not known to the court at the time of the original sentence, and the court affirmatively places on the record the

facts which provide the basis for the increased sentence; or

(b) a defendant enters into a plea agreement with the prosecution and later successfully moves to invalidate his conviction, in which case the defendant and the prosecution stand in the same position as though the plea bargain, conviction, and sentence had never occurred.

Amended by Chapter 291, 1997 General Session

76-3-406. Crimes for which probation, suspension of sentence, lower category of offense, or hospitalization may not be granted.

Notwithstanding Sections 76-3-201 and 77-18-1 and Title 77, Chapter 16a, Commitment and Treatment of Persons with a Mental Illness, except as provided in Section 76-5-406.5, probation shall not be granted, the execution or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, the court shall not enter a judgment for a lower category of offense, and hospitalization shall not be ordered, the effect of which would in any way shorten the prison sentence for any person who commits a capital felony or a first degree felony involving:

(1) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder;

(2) Section 76-5-203, murder;

(3) Section 76-5-301.1, child kidnaping;

(4) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnaping;

(5) Section 76-5-402, rape, if the person is sentenced under Subsection 76-5-402(3)(b), (3)(c), or (4);

(6) Section 76-5-402.1, rape of a child;

(7) Section 76-5-402.2, object rape, if the person is sentenced under Subsection 76-5-402.2 (1)(b), (1)(c), or (2);

(8) Section 76-5-402.3, object rape of a child;

(9) Section 76-5-403, forcible sodomy, if the person is sentenced under Subsection 76-5-403(4)(b), (4)(c), or (5);

(10) Section 76-5-403.1, sodomy on a child;

(11) Section 76-5-404, forcible sexual abuse, if the person is sentenced under Subsection 76-5-404(2)(b) or (3);

(12) Subsections 76-5-404.1(4) and (5), aggravated sexual abuse of a child;

(13) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault; or

(14) any attempt to commit a felony listed in Subsection (6), (8), or (10).

Amended by Chapter 366, 2011 General Session

76-3-406.5. Aggravating factors in imprisonment for certain criminal homicide cases.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Cohabitant" has the same definition as in Section 78B-7-102.

(b) "Position of trust" includes the position of a spouse, parent, or cohabitant.

(2) It is an aggravating factor that the person occupied a position of trust in relation to the victim.

(3) The Board of Pardons and Parole shall consider the aggravating factor in Subsection (2) in determining the length of imprisonment for a person convicted of:

(a) aggravated murder under Section 76-5-202;

(b) murder under Section 76-5-203; or

(c) manslaughter under Section 76-5-205.

(4) The sentencing court shall consider the aggravating factor in Subsection (2) in sentencing a person convicted of manslaughter under Section 76-5-205.

Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

76-3-407. Repeat and habitual sex offenders -- Additional prison term for prior felony convictions.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Prior sexual offense" means:

(i) a felony offense described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses;

(ii) sexual exploitation of a minor, Section 76-5b-201;

(iii) a felony offense of enticing a minor over the Internet, Section 76-4-401;

(iv) a felony attempt to commit an offense described in Subsections (1)(a)(i) through (iii); or

(v) an offense in another state, territory, or district of the United States that, if committed in Utah, would constitute an offense described in Subsections (1)(a)(i) through (iv).

(b) "Sexual offense" means:

(i) an offense that is a felony of the second or third degree, or an attempted offense, which attempt is a felony of the second or third degree, described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses;

(ii) sexual exploitation of a minor, Section 76-5b-201;

(iii) a felony offense of enticing a minor over the Internet, Section 76-4-401;

(iv) a felony attempt to commit an offense described in Subsection (1)(b)(ii) or (iii); or

(v) an offense in another state, territory, or district of the United States that, if committed in Utah, would constitute an offense described in Subsections (1)(b)(i) through (iv).

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the maximum penalty for a sexual offense is increased by five years for each conviction of the defendant for a prior sexual offense that arose from a separate criminal episode, if the trier of fact finds that:

(a) the defendant was convicted of a prior sexual offense; and

(b) the defendant was convicted of the prior sexual offense described in Subsection (2)(a) before the defendant was convicted of the sexual offense for which the defendant is being sentenced.

(3) The increased maximum term described in Subsection (2) shall be in addition to, and consecutive to, any other prison term served by the defendant.

Amended by Chapter 320, 2011 General Session

76-3-409. Child abuse or sex offense against child -- Treatment of offender or victim -- Payment of costs.

(1) Any person convicted in the district court of child abuse, or a sexual offense if the victim is under 18 years of age, may be ordered to participate in treatment or therapy under the supervision of the adult probation and parole section of the Department of Corrections, in cooperation with the division of children, youth, and families until the court is satisfied that such treatment or therapy has been successful or that no further benefit to the convicted offender would result if such treatment or therapy were continued. The court may also order treatment of the victim if it believes the same would be beneficial under the circumstances. Nothing in this section shall preclude the court from imposing any additional sentence as provided by law.

(2) The convicted offender shall be ordered to pay, to the extent that he or she is able, the costs of his or her treatment, together with treatment costs incurred by the victim and any administrative costs incurred by the appropriate state agency in the supervision of such treatment. If the convicted offender is unable to pay all or part of the costs of treatment, the court may order the appropriate state agency to pay such costs to the extent funding is provided by the Legislature for such purpose and shall order the convicted offender to perform public service work as compensation for the cost of treatment.

Amended by Chapter 212, 1985 General Session